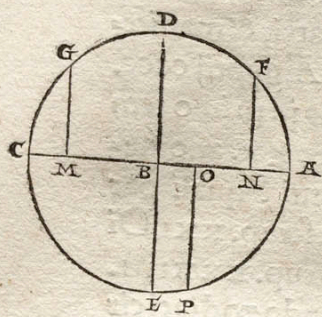


uulo circulo rectis lineis persimiles existant. Erit igitur  $FDG$  circumferentia part.  $xc$ . scrup.  $xxxv$ . quarum circuli  $ADCE$  sunt  $ccclx$ . auferes à medio motu  $MN$  partem unā, scrup.  $xl$ . quare  $ABCE$  est part.  $ii$ . scrup.  $xx$ . &  $GEP$  partiū  $clv$ . scrup.  $xxxiiii$ . adiciens  $MO$  partem unam, scrup.  $ix$ . quo circa & reliqua, part.  $cxiii$ . scrup.  $li$ .  $PAF$ , reliquam  $ON$  addet scrup.  $xxxi$ . quarum similiter est  $AB$  scrup.  $lxx$ . Cum uero tota  $DGCEP$  circumferentia fuerit partium  $cc$ . scrup.  $lii$ . &  $EP$  excessus semicirculi partium  $xx$ . scrup.  $lii$ . Erit igitur  $BO$  tanquam



recta per Canonem subtensarum in circulo linearum par.  $356$ . quarum est  $AB$ ,  $1000$ . sed quarum  $AB$  scrupulorum est  $lxx$ . erit  $BO$  scrup.  $xxiiii$ . ferē, &  $BM$  posita est scrup.  $l$ . Tota igitur  $MO$  scrupulorum est  $lxxiiii$ . & reliqua  $NO$  scrup.  $xxvi$ . Sed in prestructis erat  $MO$  pars  $i$ . scrup.  $ix$ . & reliqua  $NO$  scrup.  $xxxi$ .

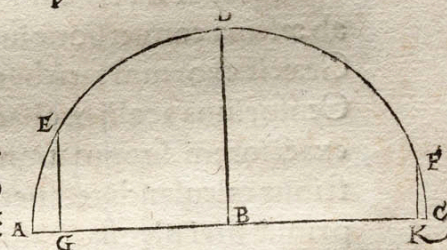
desunt hic scrup.  $v$ . quæ illic abundant. Reuoluendus est igitur  $ADCE$  circulus, quousq; partis utriusq; fiat cōpensatio. Hoc autem factum erit, si  $DG$  circumferentiā capiamus partium  $xl$ . s. ut in reliqua  $DF$  sint part.  $xl$ . s. scrup.  $v$ . Per hoc enim utriusq; errori uidebitur esse satisfactū, ac cæteris omnibus. Quoniam à summo limite tarditatis  $D$  sumpto principio, erit anomalie motus in primo termino tota  $DGCEPAF$  circumferentia partium  $cccxi$ . scrup.  $lv$ . In secundo  $DG$  part.  $xl$ . s. In tertio  $DGCEP$ . partium  $cxviii$ . scrup.  $liii$ . Et quibus  $AB$  fuerit scrupulis  $lxx$ . erit in primo termino  $BN$  prosthaphæresis adiecticia iuxta præhabitas demonstrationes scrupulorum  $lii$ . In secundo  $MB$  scrup.  $xl$ . s. ablatiua. Atq; in tertio termino rursus adiectiua  $BO$  scrup. ferē  $xxi$ . Tota igitur  $MN$  colligit in primo intervallo partem unam, scrup.  $xl$ . tota quoq;  $MO$  in secundo intervallo partem unam, scrup.  $ix$ . quæ satis exacte conueniunt obseruatis. Quibus etiam patet anomalia simplex in primo termino part.  $clv$ . scrup.  $lvii$ . s. In secundo part.  $xxi$ . scrup.  $xv$ . In tertio part.  $xcix$ . scrup.  $ii$ . quod erat declarandum.

Quæ

Quæ sit maxima differentia sectionum æquinoctialis & zodiaci. Cap. x.



Imili modo, quæ de mutatione obliquitatis signiferi & æquinoctialis exposita sunt, comprobabimus recte se habere. Habuimus enim ad annum secundum Antonini apud Ptolemæum anomaliam simplicem examinatam partium  $xxi$  & quartæ, sub qua reperta est obliquitas maxima partium  $xxiiii$ . scrup.  $li$ . secundorum  $xx$ . Ab hoc loco ad nostrum obseruatum sunt anni circiter  $m. ccclxxxvii$ . in quibus anomalie simplicis locus numeratur part.  $cxlv$ . scrup.  $xxiiii$ . ac eo tempore reperitur obliquitas part.  $xxiiii$ . scrup.  $xviii$ . cum duabus ferē quintis unius scrupuli. Super quibus repetatur  $ABC$  circumferentia zodiaci, uel pro ea recta propter eius exiguitatem, & super ipsam anomalie simplicis hemicyclium in  $B$  polo, ut prius. Sitq;  $a$  maximus declinationis limes,  $c$  minimus, quorum scrutamur differentiam. Assumatur ergo  $A$   $B$  circumferentia parui circuli partium  $xxi$ . scrup.  $xv$ . & reliqua quadrantis  $B$   $D$  partium erit  $lxviii$ . scrup.  $xl$ . s. Tota autem  $EDF$  secundum numerationē



part.  $cxlv$ . scrup.  $xxiiii$ . & reliqua  $DF$  part.  $lxxvi$ . scrup.  $xxix$ . Demittantur  $EG$  &  $FK$  perpendiculares diametro  $ABC$ . Erit autem  $GK$  circumferentia maximi circuli, propter differentiam obliquationum à Ptolemæo ad nos cognita, scrup. primorum  $xxii$ . secundorū  $lvi$ . Sed  $GB$  rectæ similis, dimidia est subtendentis duplum  $ED$ , siue ei æqualis partium  $932$ . quarum fuerit ac instar dimetientis part.  $2000$ . quarū esset etiam  $KB$  semissis subtendentis duplum  $DF$  part.  $973$ . datur tota  $GK$  partium earum  $1905$ . quarum est  $AC$   $2000$ . Sed quarum  $GK$  fuerit scrup. primorum  $xxii$ . secundorū  $lvi$ . erit  $AC$  scrup.  $xxiiii$  proxime, inter maximam minimamq; obliquitatē differentia quam perscrutati sumus. Qua constat maximam fuisse obliquitatem inter Timocharim & Ptolemæum partiū  $xxiiii$ . scrup.  $lii$ , cōpletorū, atq; nunc minimā appetere partiū  $xxiiii$ . scrup.